The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

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H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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Quantities less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and shipped.

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Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bonnell House.
HE IS PREPARED TO DO
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other linen and neural articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

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MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
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Patronage is respectfully solicited.

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Opposite the Court House,
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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
Free coach to and from the house.

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First-Class in Every Respect.
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The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests.

CABINET SHOP,
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FURNITURE,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
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The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL TAUBE.

DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
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CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.
JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.
Cor. Main and Church streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.

At Memory, in Taylor county, Iowa, recently, Dr. Snodgrass, of that place, while endeavoring to separate some small pigs from a cross old sow, was attacked by the infuriated animal and lacerated in a shocking manner. Two ribs were broken in against vital parts, his hands [illegible] and he died in a few hours.

The total number of immigrants to this country during the last five years, is 1,706,426. Since 1845, the number of German immigrants is 2,345,486; of Irish, 2,009,447.

By Private Telephone.

(A Dialogue of the Day-after-To-morrow.)

[illegible]
A Couple [illegible] Town for the Season.)

Edwin *(in a populous City pent.)*

Angelina. I've read the last page of the latest Miss Braddon,
I've strummed the piano until I am tired;
I've sung—to myself—the last song you went mad on;
I've done everything in the way you desired;
And still it is raining, a dismal quiet steady [illegible]
The sky won't oblige with the least bit of blue.
I'm bored beyond bearing; and so, my dear Eddy,
My thoughts and my telephone straight turn to you.

Edwin. En dernier ressort, dear?

Angelina. Now do not be spiteful too [illegible]
Well, the distance is promptly delightful.

Angelina. That's very much nicer. Pray what are you at in your den at this moment?

Edwin. Inquisitive darling!
How needless a question! I'm talking to you.

Angelina. Now don't be evasive; and, if you get sparkling, I'll shut up the tube, and go —flirting.

Edwin. Pray do.
Is [illegible] flirted at hand? *(Pause longa.)*
Angelina (coolly). Are you there, Mr. Haughty?

Edwin (coolly). Oh, yes! Just on for a turn in the park.

Angelina. No, don't; and I'll promise I will be naughty.

Edwin. That's [illegible]

[Symbols of a somewhat inarticulately labial character are conveyed through the instrument.]

Angelina (after an interval). You were pleased to remark?—

Edwin. That if some clever hand could contrive an invention
By which *lips* might meet through [illegible]

Angelina. You're very absurd.

Edwin. You think so? Assure you 'tis not my intention.
But there, it is much that your voice may be heard
In my den in the Temple, though you are at Dover.

Angelina. Displayed it, of course. All that youth was a lover.
Miss Hero most lucky!

[Wafts a telephonic sigh from Dover to the Temple.

Edwin (facetiously). Why Styx's own stream Should not keep me from you, if—

Angelina. Ah! if! That's a barrier Far worse than the channel—to Cavill or Webb.

Edwin. Do you think 'tis from choice that in town I'm a tarrier?
'Tis fate, and the burden of "Jinks versus Jeb."

Angelina. Oh! is *that* what you're doing? Poor fellow!

Edwin. Your pity
Conveyed through a long leagues in millions of tones,
Brings balm to this prisoner pent in the city.

Angelina. The weather is clearing; that hand- [illegible] Dr Jones
With his drag is at the door. We are going out driving.

Edwin. That Jones is a [illegible]
Angelina. Hush! Telephonic abuse Is an inlet to scandal.

—*London Punch.*

Old Heads and Young Hearts.

"Do I look nice, Auntie?"

The speaker was standing before a full-length mirror, her pretty head twisted to one side to survey multitudinous flounces of white tulle over pale blue silk, constituting the elaborate evening dress covering her slender, graceful figure. Clusters of blue flowers with silvery leaves caught the dress at the puffed overskirt, formed a bouquet de corsage, and were twisted in the profusion of golden curls.

"You look very nice, my dear."

Miss Delia Merriman had taken a long survey of the exquisite face before she spoke, and was satisfied with the appearance of her young and lovely protege.

"Very nice," she repeated. "Hortense has fitted you perfectly, and the dress is very becoming. Now if you will get my jewel case, you shall wear my pearls."

"Thanks!" cried Elsie, carefully lifting the heavy casket, and putting it on a table beside Miss Merriman. "I am so sorry you have such a cold! This will be a splendid party, I know. Ah! Auntie," she continued, opening a small box in the jewel case, "I never saw this!"

She held up as she spoke a slender chain, from which depended a gold locket, upon whose surface gleamed one pearl of [illegible] clasping the chain around her slender throat. "May I wear it?"

Miss Merriman was moved, as the locket was held up before her. Some strong memory stirred her usually placid features, for the soft brown eyes grew troubled, and her lips quivered.

"Would you rather I took it off," Elsie asked, gently.

"No, dear, you may wear it. Put in the solitaire pearl earrings. I hear the carriage. Do not keep Mr. Jamieson waiting."

"I wish you were going," Elsie said, as Miss Merriman wrapped a warm opera cloak over the delicate dress. "I never feel so happy if you are at home."

"Thank you, child. Now run along," and Elsie, after forgetting the locket and the troubled face, kissed her so-called aunt warmly, and flitted away.

For Miss Delia Merriman, who had inherited thirty thousand pounds from a second cousin, greatly to her own amusement, was not Elsie Garman's aunt. Nineteen years before, she had closed the eyes of the girl's dead mother, lifted a week-old babe to her own bosom, and from that hour [illegible] her life to the little one whose beauty and helplessness [illegible] as now surrounded her—not to ball dresses, pearls and gaiety—but to a small room in a lodging house. Here for [illegible] she had denied herself every luxury of life, many comforts, to provide food for the child, to clothe her comfortably, to send her to school. She was but a girl herself, scarcely twenty in those days—earning her bread by making artificial flowers, and working early and late to keep the room tidy, cook the simple food and do the necessary sewing, when she was not working at her trade.

But when wealth came, suddenly and unexpectedly, flooding Elsie's life with sunshine, Miss Delia altered little from her former self. True, she had leisure time, could open her kind hands in charity where before she had only given her warm, tender sympathy, but as she had been in poverty quiet, gentle and ever sad, so in prosperity the same calm gravity rested upon lip and brow, the same deep sadness lurked in the soft brown orbs.

Though but forty, her hair was somewhat streaked with gray, and premature age was the fruit of a torpid life and sorrowful heart. Yet she was lovely still, and goodness ever beamed from her sad, pitying glance.

After Elsie had left her she put aside the jewel case and sat musing before the fire. She had made it one of her duties to her adopted child to accompany her, after introduction to society, to all scenes of gaiety. But a severe cold had rendered exposure to the night air an imprudence on this, the evening of Mrs. Walton's large party, and Elsie had joined the family of a friend.

Memory was very busy in Delia Merriman's heart as she sat over the fire during Elsie's absence—so busy that she started as if from a dream when the carriage rolled to the door as the mantel clock chimed two.

There were words of parting, then light steps on the stairs, and Elsie came in, not as usual, full of bright animation, but with an earnestness of purpose quite unusual to her.

"Did you have a pleasant evening, dear?" Miss Delia asked.

"Yes—no—I don't know. Are you very tired?"

The last words were all of the disconnected answer the girl seemed able to give, on account of her emotion.

"No, dear! Why, Elsie, love, what is it?"

For she was looking troubled.

"I have a message for you, auntie."

"For me?"

"From a stranger who was at Mrs. Walton's, Mr. Carrington—Ralph Carrington."

Delia Merriman rose to her feet. She tried to speak, but the words would not come.

"Auntie," the girl cried, terrified, "Don't look so—don't!"

"The message?" she whispered.

"He told me to tell you that the man who killed Henry Garman was Charles Ralston, the cashier of the Hope Bank, who has confessed his guilt. He said: [illegible] Miss Merriman that to-morrow I will see her. Auntie," Elsie continued urgently, "what does it mean? Was not Henry Garman my father?"

"Yes, child. It means," Miss Merriman said solemnly, "that the cross that for twenty years had lain upon my life is lifted to-night. You shall know all, Elsie, at once. I will not send you to a sleepless bed, child, with your heart so troubled. But give me a few moments to think of your tidings, and tell me how this message came to be intrusted to you."

Mrs. Walton came to me late in the evening, and asked permission to introduce Mr. Carrington. I had noticed a stranger, who looked at me very earnestly."

"A tall, handsome man, with curling brown hair and pleasant features, wearing a full beard of waving golden brown?"

"No. A tall, grave man, with stern features, smoothly shaven, and hair almost white—quite an old man."

"True! true! I had forgotten. He must be fifty-five."

"When he was introduced to me, he touched the locket upon my neck. 'Pardon me he,' he said, 'if I am too curious; but your name and that trinket are connected with so much of my life that I venture to ask you something concerning them. The locket first. Did not somebody give it to you—a lady?' His looks were so eager that I told him the locket was yours. Then he led me on, little by little, till I told him my whole life. He said he had been here two months seeking you. He did not look for a wealthy woman, but one poor and solitary. Then I informed him how poor we had been; and about your cousin, and how you had lavished every good thing on me. And then, auntie, he whispered, half to himself, that I had no claim on you. What did he mean? Are you not my aunt?"

"No, dear, there is no tie of blood between us. Your claim is the claim of love, for you have been the one comfort, the one sunshine of my lonely life. Twenty years ago, Elsie, Ralph Carrington gave me the locket you have upon your neck, a gift of betrothal, for we loved each other truly and were engaged to be married. I was a poor girl, making artificial flowers for bread, an orphan, too. He was assistant cashier of the bank, where your father was night watchman, and Charles Ralston was head cashier. Ralston was in love with me, and pursued me with unwelcome attentions.

"One day, to rid myself of his importunities, I told him I had promised to marry Ralph. He left me in a rage. Only one week later the bank was entered at night, your father shot through the heart, and Ralph Carrington discovered in the vault trying to revive him. He was arrested and tried. He told a story, not credited, that Charles Ralston had sent him from his house to the bank for papers, after keeping him busy there over the books all the evening. But Ralston swore that he had not been at home that evening; and proved it; that the keys of the vault safe, found hanging in the keyhole, were stolen from his desk, and he had not sent his clerk to the bank. So Ralph was convicted and sentenced. He escaped! Elsie, I had saved fifty pounds for my wedding garments. I went to see him in prison, and, knowing he was innocent, I gave him the money to bribe the keeper of his cell. The man took it, and Ralph was free. I have never known if he lived or died until to-night.

"After he was gone your mother was taken ill. Before her marriage she had worked for the same establishment where I was employed, and I knew her well. The shock of her husband's death was too severe for her, and she never rose again from her bed, though she lived three months. When she died I promised you should be my charge, and never know the shadow upon your life till you were a woman."

Elsie was sobbing quietly, often lifting to her lips the gentle hand that had given her all she had ever experienced of life's blessings.

There was a long silence after Miss Merriman ceased speaking, and the gray dawn was creeping in at the windows when, softly kissing her, Aunt Delia told Elsie to go to rest.

But for herself there was no rest. Feverishly, with an agitation altogether unlike her usual quiet, she waited the coming of her lover who had fled from his unjust sentence twenty years before, but who was free now and his innocence known. The day was young, and Elsie was sleeping still when he came.

Delia was waiting for him in the drawing-room. There was no affectation of youth in her silver gray silk, and the square of black lace upon her soft hair; but instead of a brooch, there fell upon the knot of ribbon at her throat the pearl locket Ralph had given his betrothed. She stood up to greet the stern-faced, elderly man who advanced to meet her, trying to find traces of her lover. Not till he smiled tenderly did she recognize him.

Then, her own eyes dim with tears, she said, softly: "You are more than welcome, I am rejoiced the cloud is lifted from your life, Ralph!"

And he, holding the trembling hand fast in his strong ones, answered: "I have found you at last. I began to fear you were dead, Delia. My little love, my darling!"

"Ralph," she said, the bright blush rising to her faded cheek, "you forget we are gray haired, elderly people?"

"I forget everything but that you are here, that the hope that has seemed a dream of madness for twenty years is realized. I have been in California, Delia, all these years, amassed wealth, under another name, working for gold to drown thought. I have led a busy life, but there has not been one hour when I have not pictured such happiness as this. You are mine, Delia; you will not send me from you? You will be my wife?"

"If you wish it," she said, softly, her own faithful heart thrilling under the sincerity of his tone, "I have never ceased to love you or to pray for you, Ralph."

Society speculated upon the brief courtship, for there was a quiet wedding within a month, but nobody knew of the painful past save Elsie, the cherished child still of Ralph Carrington and Delia, his wife.

Words of Wisdom.

Fly him who, from mere curiosity, asks three questions running, about a thing which cannot interest him.

If industry will banish poverty, no man should complain of adverse circumstances.

Nothing in the world makes a man of just pride appear so unamiable as the sense of dependence.

It is a mistake to suppose a great mind inattentive to trifles; its capacity and comprehension enable it to embrace everything.

Like a tailor's pattern-book, society is of all colors; and yet, make up the colors as you will, they will cover the same kind of Adam.

The faults of a fool are concealed from himself while they are evident to the world; on the other hand, the faults of the wise man are well known to himself, while they are masked over and invisible to the world.

The failing of vanity extends throughout all classes; the poor have but little time to bestow on their persons, and yet in the selection of their clothes we find they prefer such as are of flaring and gaudy color.

To put ourselves in a passion, in consequence of the misconduct of others, is unquestionably very weak behavior, but it has also something generous about it; for we are clearly annoying and punishing ourselves, when the offenders only ought to have been the sufferers.

We listen to those whom we know to be of the same opinion as ourselves, and we call them wise for being of it; but we avoid such as differ from us; we pronounce them rash before we have heard them, and still more afterward, lest we should be thought at any time to have erred.

Eleven Flies and One Wasp.

The wasp is frequently a disturber of the peace, although a lover of sweetness and light. He lately acted in both roles within five minutes in Belgium. Two peasants, while in an inn, desiring to gamble, hit upon a novel method. Each melted a lump of sugar in water and poured the syrup on a table. A multitude of flies were upon the walls. Money was lost as to which pool of syrup the first dozen of flies would gather around. Soon there were eleven flies around one pool, and, while its owner was anxiously scanning the air, into the room buzzed a wasp, and began feeding by the side of the eleven. The wasp was instantly claimed as a fly, the claim was declared absurd, a warm argument followed, then blows—and then the police marshaled both men off to the station-house.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

The Sad Story of the Death of a Young Wife in London—A Tale of Starvation and Terrible Cruelty Vouchsafed in the Courts.

Olive Logan writes from London to the New York *Graphic*, giving the details of the Penge mystery, the trial of four young people for the murder by starvation of a fifth, a woman, the wife of one of the four. The trial created an extraordinary sensation, and the court-room was crowded daily. The correspondent says:

The murdered woman, whose Christian name was Harriet, came up to London from her home in the country four years ago. She was highly connected. She was a niece of Lady Rivers. Her stepfather is a clergyman. Her own father had a "good position." Her mother is a lady. From various sources Harriet was entitled to the sum of $15,000 on her marriage. She was of rather weak intellect, easily influenced by any one to whom she took a fancy, and she was thirty-five years old.

She stopped in London at a boarding-house, and there made the acquaintance of a young man, Louis Staunton, a good-looking fellow, clerk to an auctioneer. He informed himself of her financial prospects, and immediately offered her marriage, though he was more than ten years younger than she was. She accepted, and the astonished mother in the country hurried up to town, took in at a glance what sort of a man the young auctioneer's clerk was, and his motive for marrying her daughter. She made an effort to reobtain control over Harriet by trying to prove her of unsound mind; but she was not successful in this, and Louis Staunton took his wife away. Her mother never laid eyes on her again, dead or living.

Louis had a brother inhabiting a lonely place in Kent, and he now pleads that he paid to this brother £1 a week for his wife's support. The brother's wife had a young sister, Alice Rhodes, and behold them all living together in the same house—the two couples comfortably; the discarded wife, whose £3,000 have been duly obtained, confined in a dark cellar beneath, without food, fire or necessaries for cleanliness. A servant named Clara Brown, a sort of remote poor relative waits on the lot, and one day when the milkwoman was at the door, a ghastly spectacle of filth and emaciation came peering up toward the light from the basement below, giving the milkwoman as great a fright as if it had been a ghost, and Clara Brown flew toward the gaunt intruder, shrieking, "Go back! Go down stairs! I'll give it you!" The poor, hunted thing fled away with the wild look of fear in her mournful eyes. "Do you speak like that to a lady?" asked the milkwoman. "She's no more a lady than you or I," answered Clara Brown. "Who is she?" Master's sister." The milkwoman never dreamed she was Louis Staunton's wife. How could she? Alice Rhodes was Mrs. Louis Staunton to all who knew them thereabout.

Now, this unhappy creature gave birth to a child. The child was seen about the house by several people; all thought it either Alice's baby or her sister's—Mrs. Patrick Staunton. One day, however, this child was missing. Patrick Staunton had taken it up to London and placed it in a hospital. The Sister of Charity who received the babe told him that it was dying of *starvation*, which seemed to have been going on since its birth. He replied that he knew nothing of that, for the child was nothing to him—it was the child of a carpenter named Harris, whom he had promised as a favor to bring the sick child to a London hospital. He was told he must fetch proper clothes for it. He called the next day. The child had died during the night. He promised to call again. He never did. The child was buried by the hospital authorities, registered as "Harris."

We must change the scene now and find these Stauntons and Alice Rhodes looking for lodgings at Penge, a suburb near the Crystal Palace. They engaged a sitting-room and bedroom at the rate of $3 a week, and told the landlady that the lady was ill who was to occupy them, and would probably not be able to come over from the railway station before morning. She left the front door open that they might the more easily go in and out, and at ten o'clock in the evening, to her surprise, on going up to her new lodgers' rooms, she found the sick woman lying in bed. She had been brought in the house without noise or warning. The landlady insisted on their having a doctor, and after some hesitation Alice Rhodes and Louis Staunton went out and called on the nearest physician, Dr. Longrigg. He came and saw the patient, but she could not speak. He remarked the extreme filthiness of the body, and asked who had been her previous medical attendant. They gave the name of a physician near their own home, but who in reality never attended her.

When the landlady at Penge was cleaning her doorsteps the next morning the undertaker came up and asked to be allowed to go up-stairs and measure the corpse. The good woman was astonished, and directed him to another house, where there had been sickness, thinking he had made a mistake in the number. She then hurried up-stairs and rapped at the door of the sitting-room. Alice Rhodes answered it, and in reply to her question, said: "Yes, she is gone." A woman came from the undertaker's to wash the body. The filth of it was something indescribable. The feet were horny, indicating that she had been long without shoes. Her hair was matted and impossible to comb. In disgust the woman abandoned the task of cleansing the body. Louis Staunton gave her a sovereign not to mention in what condition it was. When the undertaker came to coffin the corpse he was stopped by the law, Dr. Longrigg having given notice to the authorities, after a post-mortem examination which disclosed evidences of long-continued starvation. Louis Staunton's assertion that his wife was of intemperate habits was distinctly falsified by the autopsy. Drunkards have a large liver. This organ in Harriet Staunton was shrivelled and shrunken to nothing almost. After due inquiry the whole four people were committed to stand their trial for wilful murder. They had been in jail but a few days when both women were delivered in their cells of children, Mrs. Patrick Staunton of twins. The babes were taken from their mothers, that being the prison law. One of the twins died.

The fearful catastrophe ends with the bloodthirsty vengeance of the Mosaic law. The jury has found them all to be guilty of wilful murder, and when the black-capped judge pronounced their sentence of death by hanging, "and may the Lord have mercy on your souls," nearly the whole court murmured, "Amen." The women are to be recommended to mercy. Alice Rhodes cried out in leaving the dock: "I am innocent of it all!"

A Mountain Slide.

An interesting account of the recent falling of a mountain in Tarentaise, Savoy, causing disaster to two flourishing villages, has been communicated to the *Courrier des Alpes*, by M. Berard. The phenomenon has been incorrectly reported as instantaneous, and the destructive effect close together, but no longer united complete, whereas the case is that of a mountain which for twenty days, without cessation, has been dismembering itself, and literally falling night and day into the valley below, filling it with piled-up blocks of stone, extinguishing all sounds by its incessant thunder, and covering the distant horizon with a thick cloud of yellowish dust. The entire mass comprised in the slope forms a mutilated cone 200 metres broad at the top and 600 at the base; this is composed of blocks of hard schist lying; and it is united to the body of the mountain only a vertical mass forty to fifty metres thick, which is already fissured and shaken. Periods of repose occur lasting only a few seconds or a minute at most; then the movement recommences and continues about 500 hours. Blocks of forty cubic metres become displaced with no apparent cause, traverse the 1,800 metres of descent in thirty seconds, leaping 400 or 500 metres at a time, and finally get dashed to pieces in the bed of the torrent, or launch their shattered fragments into the opposite forest, mowing down gigantic pines as if they were so many thistles. One such block was seen to strike a fine fir tree before reaching the bridge between the villages; the tree was not simply broken or overthrown, but was crushed to death; trunk and branches disappeared in the air like a burning match. Rocks are hurled together and broken into fragments that are thrown across the valley like swallows in a whirlwind; then follow showers of smaller fragments, and one hears the whistling sound of thousands of pebbles as they pass. M. Berard reached the edge of the rock (2,460 metres high), on one of the edges of the falling cone, and ventured along it, obtaining a good view of the "terrifying" spectacle. He reaffirms his conviction that the phenomenon is inexplicable by any of the usual reasons that account for Alpine disturbances, such as penetration of water, or melting of snow, or inferior strata in motion; nor does the declivity of the slope explain it. His hypothesis is that some geological force is at work, of which the complex resultant acts obliquely to the axis of the mountain and almost parallel to its sides.

They Took Him In.

A Joplin (Mo.) man, while on his way home from Jefferson City, fell into the hands of the wicked and covetous. He was on the way train, and near him sat an innocent young man in whose eye there shone only love of the human race. In his hand he held three books—very cheap-looking books. The innocent young man reached into his pocket and took out a $10 bill and laid it between the leaves of one of the books and closed it up. He then turned to the Joplin man, and with a smile that was very childlike, told him he could have the choice of the three books for $6. Our friend from the land of lead and black-jack saw the edge of the $10 bill sticking out of the book, and thought to himself, "That fellow ain't so sharp, after all; I'll just take that X in." He paid his $6, purchased the book, and oh! no, he wasn't mad when he found that, instead of a $10 bill sticking from the end of the book, the meek-looking fraud had cut about the eighth of an inch off the end of a bill and pasted it to the edge of a leaf.—*Dallas (Tex.) Intelligencer.*

A Black Hills Epitaph.

The inscription on the headboard of "Wild Bill's" grave has become quite a curiosity to "pilgrims," says a Black Hills correspondent, and many pay the already well-filled cemetery a visit before returning home for the purpose of copying it. For the benefit of your Eastern papers, I give it just as it appears on the board:

"Wild Bill,"
J. B. Hickok,
killed by the assassin
Jack M'Call
in
Deadwood, Black Hills,
August 2d, 1876.
Pard, we will
meet again
In the happy
Hunting Ground,
To part no more.
Good bye.
"Colorado
Charlie,"
C. H. Utter.

In the grave with him is buried all of his guns, cartridges, belt, etc., that he died possessed of.

Greenland has no cats. Imagine cats in a country where the nights are six months long!

The Philosophy of Life.

In church and in State,
It is rule or be ruled;
In courtship or marriage,
It is fool or be fooled;
In logic and law,
It is trick or be tricked;
In gambling and trade,
It is trick or be tricked;
In treaty and war,
It is beat or be beaten;
In the struggle for life,
It is eat or be eaten.

Items of Interest.

If you don't want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it painted on your umbrella.

A blighted female in San Francisco, sixty-five years old, has brought a suit for two hundred thousand marriage against a gay deceiver of seventy, the damages being laid at $25,000.

A Chicago paper says that Dr. W. H. Hess, of that city, has cured Sergt. Bradley of an old and aggravated attack of neuralgia by the removal of two nerves from his forehead and temple.

Miss Wilson, niece of the keeper of the Newark Bay lighthouse, has won fame by rowing in a dingy at the risk of her own life to the rescue of a drowning man clinging to the keel of a capsized boat.

At a recent sale of short horn cows in England one animal brought $22,000. That is a tremendous price, but it has its compensations. To be kicked in the stomach by a cow worth $22,000 must be accompanied by a variety of ennobling sensations. Not every man can afford it.—*Danbury News.*

THE MIRROR.

I would my lady's mirror be,
So pleased I hold her image fair,
And then perchance she'd smile on me.
Seeing her face reflected there,

I never could her mirror be,
For when she smiled on me, ah, then
My heart would hold the image sweet
And never give it back again.

—*Walter Learned, in Scribner.*

A recent advertisement contains the following: "If the gentleman who keeps the shoe shop with the red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whalebone ribs and an ivory handle to the slate-roofed grocer's shop, he will hear of something to his advantage, as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more with the name engraved upon it.

The most important advantages we enjoy, and the greatest discoveries that science can boast have proceeded from men who have either seen little of the world, or have secluded themselves entirely for the purposes of study. Not only those arts which are exclusively the result of calculation, such as navigation, mechanism and others, but even agriculture, may be said to derive its improvement, if not its origin, from the same source.

He Was Fond of Astronomy.

You wouldn't have thought he had the slightest taste for the sciences had you seen him sprawled all over the salt barrels in his sleep, but he had scarcely been registered as John Sly Hunt and put into a cell when he began calling:

"Say! Say, you! Say, boys, I want a better cell. I want a cell from which I can look out and see Mars' moons!"

Bijah went to the cell door and remonstrated. He asked the prisoner to take into consideration the fact that being in an observatory was altogether different from being in the jug. Astronomers can sit up in their tall towers and boss their assistants around without stint, but prisoner shave no astronomical rights.

"Mars! Mars! Mars!" yelled the man as he shook the cell door.

"Never heard of him," replied the old man.

"Gimme a looking-glass!" continued Hunt.

"Haven't any in the house."

"Lemme see the moons or I'll holler all night!" howled the prisoner.

Then Bijah held a private conversation with him. There was rhyme to it. He said to him:

"This midnight row has got to cease,
In spite of moons and Mars,
And if you don't lay down to sleep
I'll let you see some stars!"

The astronomer was the first one to come before his bonor. He seemed a busted asteroid. He looked like a dry moon. He squared off like the Great Dipper and remarked:

"What's the charge for staying here over night?"

"Nothing—not a cent," replied the court. "When did you first turn your attention towards the subject of astronomy?"

"I've always been quite fond of the moon," was the hesitating reply.

"And there have been many nights in your life when you have seen two or three moons at once, eh?"

"Y-yes, sir."

"Name some of the planets, will you?"

"Well," reflected the prisoner, "there is Awful Gardner, Joe Coburn, the Chicago *Times*, and"—

"That will do, Mr. Hunt. You didn't observe the transit of Venus, I suppose?"

"Not as I remember of."

"Well, sir, were you pursuing the subject of astronomy as you lay on those salt barrels?"

"No, sir; I was pursuing the subject of sleep."

"I will put you, John Sly Hunt, where the subject of making chairs will worry you a great deal more than any change of the moon or disappearance of a planet. Go in there and take a rest on the equinoctial center till the buggy drives up."

"Star of the morning, come into the milky way," added Bijah, as he stroked his finger, and the astronomer disappeared under a cloud.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The M'Kean Miner

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1877.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES H. STERRETT, of Allegheny.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM B. HART, of Montgomery.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill.

Political Announcements.

ED. MINER.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. W. D. GALLUP.

Smethport, Aug. 24, 1877.

Meeting of the Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of McKean County will meet at their respective voting places on Saturday evening, October 27, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each township and borough to represent them in a County Convention which is hereby called to meet at the Court House, in Smethport, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Treasurer and Coroner, to be voted for at the ensuing general election on the Sixth day of November next.

M. A. SPRAGUE,
Ch'n. County Committee.

ADDRESS of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1877.—Our party has suffered an apparent disaster in Ohio. The result has only local and temporary significance. The Republicans of Pennsylvania will be neither disarmed nor dismayed. The great and patriotic record of the party in the past is not to be obscured, nor will it be arrested in its progress until it shall have finished its mission.

Our November contest involves State questions of great importance. A Judge of the Supreme Court is to be elected.—For this position you have presented the faithful incumbent of that high office, Hon. James P. Sterrett, a candidate of undoubted learning, ability and integrity, who has already fully illustrated those qualities by long service on the bench.

The financial agents of the State are to be elected, and in presenting Hon. John A. M. Passmore for Auditor General and Captain William B. Hart for State Treasurer, you have chosen gentlemen who combine every qualification necessary for the competent discharge of their duties, and the record of whose private and public lives is unsullied.

In this branch of your interests your party has given the highest evidences of skill and honesty. Since your advent to power you have reduced the State debt from $41,000,000 in 1861, to $8,000,000 at the present time, with assets maturing and pledged for the payment of the State debt amounting to $8,000,000, leaving a net indebtedness of only $14,000,000 to be provided for, showing an actual reduction under Republican administration of $27,000,000. We have given the most unquestioned assurances that our nominees will go on with the policy of retrenchment and financial honesty. At this day not a dollar of State taxes is levied upon the real estate in the Commonwealth.

In national matters it remains to be demonstrated that the equal rights of all have been completely vindicated. It is not yet true that a Republican in the south enjoys all the political privileges of a democrat in the north. The great Republican party, either in this State or in the nation, will not have closed its labors or accomplished its purposes until all the rights guaranteed by the United States are practical facts, fully incorporated into the daily life of the people north and south alike.

The equal struggle in Pennsylvania is of supreme importance to the welfare of the people, who through the busy efforts of demagogues, have been kept uneasy and restless. Much as we deplore the prostration of industrial interests in the land, we remind you that this condition of things is not the result of governmental policy, and that England and the other nations of Europe are all suffering in like manner and from like cause. The constantly increasing signs of freshly awakened prosperity show that the Republican administration of affairs during an important crisis has been prudent and sagacious. Should the continuance of this wise Republican control be assured by your votes the fact cannot be doubted that the time has nearly come when, by the laws of trade, the greenback dollar will be the equivalent of a gold dollar, and the laborer will receive for his day's labor the dollar which promises its full exchangeable value. And thus labor and capital will find full employment.

To those of our fellow-citizens who have been misled by false pretense and by ingenious sophistry, and who have wavered in their allegiance to the party which has been the constant champion of American labor, we appeal for a critical judgment of the insincerity of the professions of those agitators in the Democratic party who, claiming to represent labor, have uniformly betrayed it at the polls. In Ohio, as on former occasions, the only honest adherents of the so-called "side issues" were drawn from the Republican ranks. Deceived by false protestations and betrayed by an insincere alliance they have not aided their own cause, but have placed the garlands of victory at the feet of their worst enemies. The lesson of Ohio should teach a reavoidance of so fatal a blunder in Pennsylvania.

The Republican voters of the State must recognize their duty and go promptly to its discharge. We call upon you to act in your townships and wards. The work to be done is to poll the Republican vote; it is your work and must be accomplished by active and earnest effort.

WM. P. WILSON,
Chairman Republican State Com.
JOHN A. BIDDLE, Secretary.

NOYES' POPULARITY.

There has been a cry that Noyes' popularity in his section of the State will offset any substantial gain Capt. Hart is sure to make in other localities. The facts as gathered from election returns prove that in his own county and in his old Legislative district Amos C. Noyes is more unpopular than his political opponents have hitherto claimed. In 1873 Buckalew was defeated for Governor by 35,627 majority, the largest popular majority cast against any candidate for a State office since 1856. Yet when measured with this unpopular candidate Mr. Noyes makes a showing on the wrong side. The following is the vote in 1873 for Governor in the legislative district which Noyes then represented:

	Hartranft.	Buckalew.
Clinton	2,018	2,632
Lycoming	4,539	5,056
Sullivan	491	744
	7,048	8,432

Buckalew's majority, 1,344.

Compare the above with Mr. Noyes' vote for member of the Legislature in the same year;

	Bricker.	Noyes.
Clinton	1,972	2,728
Lycoming	4,858	4,805
Sullivan	491	690
	7,321	8,223

Noyes' majority, 902.

This disposes of Mr. Noyes' boasted popularity in his home district. A man who runs 448 votes behind the unpopular Buckalew in his own district, can hardly be claimed as the one who will carry a vote beyond his party strength. Now let some of those who took issue with our statement that Noyes would not poll his party vote in his section of the State, study the above figures. There may be consolation for them—and there may not be.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

WE HAVE no desire or intention to do an injustice to a political opponent, and for that reason take pleasure in correcting a statement made last week, on the authority of a prominent Pittsburgh paper, that Col. Noyes, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, while a member of the Legislature favored what is known as the "nine million steal." We are informed by a gentleman of this borough, who was a member of the Legislature at the time of the passage of that bill, that Mr. Noyes was not a member at that time, and furthermore that he, with other citizens of Clinton county, was earnestly opposed to it in behalf of the interests of his own county. This being the fact, we take full as much, if not more, pleasure in correcting our former statement as in making it in the first instance.

Clerk Adams' Roll.

From The N.Y. Times.

As will be seen by a reference to the list of members of the House of Representatives, Clerk Adams has proceeded in making an apparent Democratic majority of fourteen. In doing so he has clearly defied all law and precedent, assumed authority which did not belong to him, and ridden rough-shod over the rights of contesting Republicans. At the same time, however, he has more than gratified the expectations of the most sanguine leaders of his party, and being a candidate for re-election to the position which he now holds, their influence and friendship will doubtless compensate him for the loss of the respect of fair-minded men. As was expected from the first, by those who were in a position to know something of the inside workings of the organization of which he is the servant, he has seated Messrs. Elam and Robertson, Democrats, from the Fourth and Sixth Districts of Louisiana, to the exclusion of Messrs. Smith and Nash, Republicans, who were duly elected, and who hold the certificates of the only legally-constituted authorities. He has also accorded a seat to Davidson, Democrat, from the First District of Florida, to the exclusion of Purman, the Republican candidate, who was declared elected by the Board of State Canvassers, the legality of which has never been successfully disputed, and who holds a certificate of election, duly signed by Gov. Stearns, the only officer who could lawfully perform that duty. To crown these and a number of minor outrages, Mr. Adams has declared vacant the Colorado seat, which clearly belongs to James B. Belford, Republican, and has still further usurped the functions of the House by taking the same action in regard to the seat of the Third District of Missouri, and of the Fourth District of California.

The Missouri and California cases are simple ones and easily explained. In each instance the Republican candidates were elected by small majorities on the face of the returns, but were apparently defeated by a manipulation of the figures on the part of Democratic poll-clerks.—In both cases the frauds were clearly proven. The Colorado case is a more complicated one. At a State election held in October, 1876, the people, acting under a distinct and specific proclamation from the regularly-constituted and generally-recognized authorities, voted for a Representation in Congress to fill an unexpired term in the Forty-fourth Congress and the full term in the Forty-fifth Congress. That election resulted in the following vote:

For Unexpired Term.		For Full Term.	
Belford, R.	14,096	Belford, R.	13,626
Patterson, Dem.	12,310	Patterson, Dem.	12,964
Belford's maj.	986	Belford's maj.	664

It will thus be seen that Mr. Patterson, the Democratic candidate, was fairly defeated by a very large majority. His opponent entered into the contest in good faith, and he, by his candidacy, of course, acknowledged the legality of the election. There is no claim that the canvass was not fairly and honestly conducted. Mr. Patterson admitted his defeat, but shortly after the result was announced, much to the astonishment of the voters of the State, he claimed that there was no State law in existence under which an election for members of the Forty-fifth Congress could be held in October, and announcing that he was still a candidate for that office, asked his friends to vote for him on the 7th of November. On that day—Presidential Electors being chosen by the Legislature of Colorado—there was no general election. In compliance with this request, a few polls were opened by Patterson's supporters, and some 2,000, out of the 29,000 votes in the State, were polled for him. Now, on the strength of this mock election and the 2,000 votes cast at it, he claims the seat of the Representative from Colorado, and Mr. Adams has the audacity so far to recognize his demand as to refuse admission to the Republican candidate, who was clearly elected at an election participated in by all the people. The Democratic Clerk has seen fit to take this action in spite of the fact that Mr. Belford holds a certificate of election perfect in form and duly signed by the Governor. In refusing to accept this certificate as his ruling upon him, in failing to place Mr. Belford's name on the roll of the House, and so thus depriving one of the States of the Union of representation in the organization of the nation-

LIST OF LAW BLANKS

Printed neatly and correctly on best of paper, at the MINER PRINTING OFFICE.

Any blanks not *strictly* complied with prepared, printed on *tough*, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. Sur. Mortgage.
Application—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Law—Indemnity.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant " "
" in Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D.S.S." on Judgment Note.
" " (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Liens.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" —blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe. (Sc. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" " Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869, Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Mesne.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
" Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " " Power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil Suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Poor.
Sales—Constable.
" Collector.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—school Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

JAMES McNULTY,

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Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

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Prices to suit the times, and goat fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

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Paints, Oils,

FANCY GOODS, Etc.,

KANE, PA.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental and Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will allow An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 29th, 1877.-1y-dz

W. H. COATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

FURNITURE

AND

COFFINS

Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hon. W. S. BROWNELL, and E. M. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Sept. 28, A. D. 1877, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Smethport on Monday Oct. 29, 1877, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Oct. 8, 1877, and the 101th year of the Independence of the United States of America. C. S. KING, Sheriff.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 1st day of October, A.D. 1877, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James Horrigan of Bradford, in the county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of O. A. Hotchkiss, Esq., in Bradford, McKean Co. Pa., before E. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of November, A.D. 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1877.-3t

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 1st day of October A.D. 1877, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Byron Gilbert of Eldred Township, in the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of O. A. Hotchkiss, Esq., in Bradford, McKean Co. Pa., before E. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of November, A.D. 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1877.-3t

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly and correctly printed, can be had at the MINER office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate, to wit: which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Saturday, the 24th day of Nov. A. D. 1877, at one o'clock p. m.

Commencing at a post corner 8 rods north of the south-east corner of the Myers Farm, on the Smethport and Port Allegany road, thence north 6 rods, thence west to the said road 16 rods, thence south 6 rods, thence east to the place of beginning, containing about 60 square rods more or less and improved, being lot number 5 of Ford survey. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael Reynolds use P. Ford vs Patrick Mowan.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 13, 1877.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

DRY GOODS AND

G-R-O-C-E-R-I-E-S

AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER

OPENING!

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the Season, in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our Lines of Goods, and have attractions and Bargains to offer in all.

Feeling the disirability of increasing our acquaintance with the McKean County Public, and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merrit. We are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices.

We have a full assortment of

STAPLE and FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

And make a specialty in this Department of Black

Silks and Cashmeres.

Our Lines of

TRIMMINGS,

FANCY GOODS,

FINE SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES,

LINENS, CORSETS,

KID GLOVES.

A Full Line of

Kid Gloves at

50 CENTS 50

Our Domestic Department is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before.

We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

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The New Drug Store.

W. T. CALLER,

Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,

and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

at all Hours of Day or Night.

MAIN STREET, - - SMETHPORT, PA

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

is authorized to receive moneys for me; also wishes assistant to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. Also refers to his

Probate Judge's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. G. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustee.

Wyoming, Jan. 24, 1876.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.

A Weekly Library of Good Reading and Beautiful Pictures. VOL. XV.

THE CINCINNATI

WEEKLY STAR,

A large eight-page paper, with a full and complete report of the Markets, Stock Reports, Latest News, Choice Literature, Fashion Notes, Humorous Sketches, Agricultural Matters, Sabbath Reading, Children's Department, Puzzles, Etc., Etc. It has been established fifteen years, and has a large circulation in every State and Territory in the Union. It is a paper that can be taken into any family circle without fear of corrupting the morals of the children. It is a paper that can be relied upon for reliable information. It is a paper that is worth many times its cost to any family. It is a paper that will please every member of the household. It is a paper that will be welcomed every week. It is a paper that will be read from beginning to end. It is a paper that will be preserved for future reference. It is a paper that will be bound at the end of the year. It is a paper that will be a credit to any library. It is a paper that will be a source of pleasure and profit. It is a paper that will be a friend in every home. It is a paper that will be a teacher in every school. It is a paper that will be a guide in every business. It is a paper that will be a companion in every leisure hour. It is a paper that will be a comfort in every sorrow. It is a paper that will be a joy in every happiness. It is a paper that will be a blessing in every life.

THE STAR,
640 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

MARVIN'S STANDARD

SAFES

COUNTER, PLATFORM, WAGON & TRACK

SCALES

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST

MARVIN SAFE & SCALE CO.

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The White

THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered as cheap second-hand bargains, have been repudiated by other parties, thrown upon their hands, and refused and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LIGHTER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SHUTTLE MODE, AND WILL MAKE IT COSTS BUT ONE-THIRD AS MUCH TIME EITHER OF THE REPRESSER MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia; Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

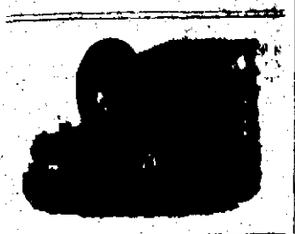
The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1877.



Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITEHAIR, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Tuesday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath And Preaching at Barrett School House at 2p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. BEAN, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH —Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Bradford and M'Kean Counties.

President Judge—H. W. WILLIAMS, Smethport. *Associate Judges*—A. V. WOLCOTT, Smethport, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges—W. S. ROSWELL, Smethport. F. N. BURNHAM, Eldred.

District Attorney—F. B. CARTER, Port Allegany.

Sheriff—C. S. KING, Smethport.

Prothonotary—C. K. SARTWELL, Smethport. *Deputy*—E. CHADWICK.

County Treasurer—A. H. MATTHEW, Port Allegany. *Deputy*—D. R. HAMLIN, Smethport.

Commissioners—Hon. BOARD, Orlando Phillips, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk—C. K. SARTWELL, Smethport.

Auditors—C. [illegible], E. [illegible], R. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court—First Monday in February, April, August, and third Monday of June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

A dry hole is reported on Sugar Run.

—Election Nov. 6—two weeks from next Tuesday.

—One more democratic victory and George will go crazy.

—"No cause of action" is the result of a $30,000 libel suit against the Ithaca *Journal*.

—Remember that Sunday evening services are held regularly at the M. E. Church.

—McKean county has more than doubled her population since the census of 1870.

—We learn that Frank Walton, who was shot by a burglar near Emporium has died from the effects of his injuries.

—A fair well was struck yesterday on Indian creek, on or near the Zimmer farm, about a mile this side of the State line.

—The poem "A Reverie" in another column is from the pen of the late Miss Gertrude Wellington, and is published by request.

—P. T. Kennedy has purchased the Chas. Young farm of 130 acres on Boyd Valley, for $17,000. It is all considered good territory.

—The Court calender in pamphlet form is being printed at this office. It will be a handy book of reference for lawyers and litigants.

—We are pleased to see that our friend Gorton, the "Umpire," has returned from his visit to York State, looking as well and hearty and handsome as ever.

—Quoit-pitching is the popular amusement of the idle ones in this borough at the present time. A quoit-pitching "tournament" will be the next thing in order.

—The road supervisors of Bradford and Otto townships ought to be compelled to make about seventeen trips a day over Mants Hill, until they realize that it needs their attention.

—We learn from the Emporium *Independent* that the burglar who shot Frank Walton and escaped has been arrested at Corning, N. Y., and now awaits the action of the grand jury in the Cameron county jail.

—J. Percy Keating, of Philadelphia, son of Dr. Keating, was one of the pleasant callers at our office this week. Mr. Keating will be remembered as our valued Centennial correspondent of last year.

—Mr. David Sterrett, lawyer, of this place, is, we understand, a relative of Hon. James P. Sterrett, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge. The connection is honorable alike to both gentlemen.

—Officers of election will do well to preserve a copy of this paper containing the Election Proclamation. Such portions of the election law as are applicable to their duties are embodied in the proclamation as a guide to those who do not possess copies of the law.

—Dr. Balfour, formerly of Emporium, who has been for some weeks assisting Dr. S. D. Freeman, has located at Eldred. The doctor is not only a gentleman in his conduct but is an A No. 1 physician as well as a first-class surgeon. He will find a wide field in his new location, but we have no doubt he is good for it.

—Two dry holes are reported in the Kendall Creek district, one the Smith & Hundel well on the Mack farm, and the other the Luhr & Sharpperly Bros. well on the Totten farm. It is believed that these dry holes indicate the presence of a dry streak running north and south for an unknown distance, and extending into the Indian creek and Knapp's creek districts.

—The contents of Chas. Geary's store, at Alton, are to be sold at Sheriff Sale on the 22nd inst., and the furniture and the contents of the Mullin House, Port Allegany, on the 24th inst. The first mentioned lot comprises a full line of Dry Goods, Groceries &c., and the second a large quantity of firstclass furniture, almost new, and two good billiard tables. These sales will offer rare bargains to purchasers.

—When you see a patent medicine recommended as a 'sure cure for consumption' you may know it is a fraud. There is no such medicine known to man.—James' Cough Pills are doubtless the best medicine known, and when this medicine will not cure no medicine will and yet it is not claimed by the proprietor that this medicine will cure a confirmed consumptive. 51.

—The Simcox & Fisher well, on the Littlefield farm, Knapp's creek, in Eldred township, about a mile from Eldred, has been watched with a great deal of interest. Last Saturday it was reported to be down about 1900 feet, but that the pipes might had been reached with their tools. We are reliably informed that they did go through about 8 feet of what is hoped and believed to have been a strata. The drillers were obliged shortly afterward to stop and repair their tools, and expected to resume drilling Monday or Tuesday of this week. We hope before going to press to learn further and better reports. LATER.—We learn this (Thursday) morning that the sand was reached in this well yesterday, and that the owner has stopped drilling until an oil-saver and tank could be put on the ground. They have no doubt got a well, but how much of a one is not known.

Serious Accident.

As Mrs. George Cicely was driving over Mants hill a few days ago, in a single skeleton buggy, with her two children, she met with a very serious and painful accident. While in one of the most dangerous places on the hill she met several teams, and in endeavoring to pass them came so near upsetting her buggy that she became frightened and jumped out, and by doing so broke one of her legs below the knee, one of the bones protruding entirely through her stocking. Dr. Freeman attended her.

Knapp's Creek Items.

A correspondent writing under date of Oct. 15, gives us the following items: The Reed well (sometimes we believe called the Rickey well) is down about 700 feet; the Giddley well 900; the Simcox well, on the Littlefield farm, some 1900. The Smith well was torpedoed last Saturday, and is said to produce 18 barrels a day. The White well is about a 10 barrel well. A. M. Benton's well is down about 300 feet.

Forty acres, on the Kansas branch, half a mile north of the Topeka school house, was sold a few days ago for $100 an acre.

The firm of Chandler and Atwood have made a purchase of a lot near the corner of the Topeka crossroads, by the school house, of said an acre for $150.

Mr. Amos Vaughn, on the Smith hillside, near the Reed well, sold ¾ of an acre for $150.

The County Convention.

Elsewhere we publish the call of the Chairman of the County Committee for the County Convention. The time between the holding of the Convention and the election is so brief that there will be little time for an elaborate discussion or explanation of the merits of candidates. Thus it behooves the Convention to nominate men of known merit and ability.—The relative strength of the two parties in the county is so evenly balanced that neither can afford to make any mistakes in the nominations. We are not of the number who are disposed to believe that we can win an easy victory because the vote last fall showed a Republican majority of over a hundred. The result this fall may fairly be considered as extremely doubtful, and only by nominating our best and strongest men and bringing out the full strength of the party can we anticipate success. Therefore we would urge upon our friends in the different townships to send good men as delegates who will give us candidates satisfactory to the party and whom every Republican in the county will deem it a pleasure as well as duty to support.

Progress of the State Line Rail Road.

The whole length of the State Line Railroad is 197 miles. From Rochester to Gainesville, 58½ miles, the track is completed and the cars are making regular trips three times a day. The distance from Gainesville to Machias is 29 miles, and track laying is now progressing between these points. Three hundred tons of iron is already delivered at Machias for the purpose of laying track north from that point, and fish plates, bolts and spikes for the track south from Gainesville are now on the way, and a large supply of rails have been ordered for the same place. The excellent weather has enabled the excavations and earth work in Eagle to be placed in such a state of forwardness that it is believed it will be ready for the ties by the time the track layers reach there from the two points named—Gainesville and Machias. The distance from Machias to Salamanca is 25 miles. Twenty-two of these 25 miles has the iron already laid and for more than half of that distance the track is balasted. The iron for the entire distance of uncompleted road will be sent forward as fast as it can be laid, and the work pushed to a rapid completion. Station and freight houses are already completed at the principal stations, and others are under way.—Warsaw *New Yorker*.

Good Use for a Dime.

We advise all our readers to forward their address and 10 cents to Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, New York, who make a special offer to send for this sum (half price and postage) the number for October 1st, of the *American Agriculturist*. This splendid number, besides over 50 engravings, contains a great amount of useful, practical, reliable, seasonable information, not only for the Farm and Garden, but for the Household. Children included. Most will get from it hints and suggestions worth ten or twenty times its cost.....Better still, to send $1.60 and receive the paper, postpaid, from now to the end of 1878—that is, all of volume 37, with the rest of this year free. (Two copies for $1.50 each). Nowhere else can one get so much really valuable, paying information for so little money—not 3 cents a week, a sum easily saved or produced extra, which the paper will be sure to help one to do. This Journal is prepared by practical men and women, who know what they talk and write about from actual experience and large observation, and they can and do greatly aid others to profitably planning and working. Many single hints and suggestions each abundantly repay a year's cost. The fearless exposures of quackery and humbugs in every number, are invaluable, and have saved its readers and the country millions of dollars. The departments for the Household and Children are pleasing and instructive. Every number of the paper is beautifully illustrated. In short, the *American Agriculturist* is full of good things, for every man, woman and child, in city, village, and country. Take our advice and send $1.60 for 14 months, or at least send a Dime for the half-price specimen now offered, and see it for yourselves.

ELDRED'S ENTERPRISE.

A TOWN THAT IS MAKING AN ACTIVE EFFORT TO BECOME THE METROPOLIS OF THE NORTHERN OILDORADO.

The following well written article from the *Olean Record* is worthy of reproduction in our columns. We intended to have found a place for it last week, but were unable to.

Since the producers of the Tuna Valley have exhibited a marked determination to build a railroad along the line of their oil field, and since the existence of oil has been ascertained on the headwaters of Kendall Creek and Foster Brook on the west, and Knapp's and Indian Creeks on the east, it has been an often canvassed and rather perplexing question where the northern and eastern terminus of such a necessary road should be located.

If the line of oil should be traced on the south side of the Rock City conglomerate ridge, there is but little doubt that as the scene of active operations would be on that side, the proposed railroad terminus would be at Eldred, at present a small station on the Buffalo railroad, and situated on the east bank of the Allegany River, directly opposite the mouths of Knapp's, Indian and Meek's Creeks.

In view of the above contingencies considerable attention has been attracted toward this place and its situation and advantages for becoming the eastern outlet for the immense business of the new oil region. There are many people who are not residents of the place who believe that Eldred and not Olean will be the site of the metropolis of the northern oil field. Naturally enough the residents of the place regard it as certain that their little village is destined to become a large city, and they adduce many good and strong reasons for their belief. They also are keenly alive to the importance of doing all in their power to extend their opinions and prepare everything which is in the least calculated to lead to this very desirable consummation of their desires.

Eldred is situated at the head of the slack water navigation which extends up the river some five miles above Millgrove, the terminus of the Genesee Valley Canal. Canal boats come up to Eldred for loads of lumber and bark, of which some seven thousand cords of the latter and ten millions of the former are produced in the immediate vicinity and marketed there, a part being shipped by water and a greater part by rail.

A remarkable feature in the typography of the country is the concentration of the mouths of no less than nine considerable streams at this point, their headwaters radiating toward nearly every principal point of the compass. On The Eldred or east side of the river, Cook's, Carpenter, Canfield and Barden creeks all empty their waters into the Allegany within about a mile of its length. On the opposite side, Foster, Lamphier, Knapp's, Indian, and Meek's creeks contribute their waters in about the same distance.

In the valleys of each of these streams are many fine farms, saw-mills, and a considerable population which finds Eldred the nearest station on the railroad for its products of their rich soil and industry, and the purchase of their needed supplies. Like many of the river towns it has had a nominal existence for a good many years, but it never assumed any special or hopeful importance until the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad was built through it.

Since that event the place has had a steady and healthy growth. It now numbers about sixty buildings, one third of which are stores and shops of various kinds. Of the former there are Young's hardware store, Doane's general supplies, Bardon & Roberts, general variety, Spiller, groceries, Dennis, groceries, Misses Wales & Vanum, fancy dry goods, and three others not yet but soon to be occupied. There are also two jewelry stores, two blacksmith shops and another building, tin shop, harness shop, wagon repair shop, barber shop, and a good hotel and livery stable. These latter are kept by Mr. R. Dennis, a born resident of the place who is keenly alive to the advantages and prospects of his birthplace, and is doing all in his power to bring them into favorable notice. In this he is ably assisted by Dr. Grisman, a prominent oil operator in the Bradford neighborhood, who lives at and believes that Eldred has a brilliant future before it.

Judging by numerous external evidences all the residents of the place are well impressed with the belief that their village possesses unusual advantages and prospects for becoming at least of equal size and importance with any other on the river. And they, unlike the residents of some towns we have intimate knowledge of, appear also to be well impressed with the belief that in addition to the possession of all the natural advantages above enumerated, it is necessary for them to do all in their power to show and convince others of the existence of these conditions. Instead of sitting quietly still and leaving the outsiders to do all the work, they are wide-awake and active in their efforts to prepare the place for the new and enlarged existence which they firmly believe is soon to burst upon them. Accordingly they are all busy cleaning, enlarging, improving and building in anticipation of the event.

Some ten or twelve buildings are in various stages of construction and completion and others are projected and will shortly be commenced. Everybody is keenly alive to the necessity and value of being fully prepared for the good time coming, and we heartily commend their energy and enterprise to the people of this place, who while resting idly secure in the fancied superiority of their natural advantages may yet be greatly astonished to find that less favored rivals have, by their activity and forehanded preparation, diverted the tide of aleaginous wealth and business away from us.

Though few in numbers the people of Eldred are *all alive*, and coupled with their enterprise it needs but a small outside influence to send the entire business of the new oil fields of Kendall Creek and Foster Brook booming down the valleys of Knapp's and Indian Creeks to their village and away from Olean and other less energetic towns. One good well out of the half dozen that are now drilling or about to commence within five miles of Eldred, on the opposite side of the river, and only a short distance up the valleys of Indian and Knapp's Creeks, and the tide would be turned beyond the power of recovery.

These wells will pretty effectually test a large tract of new territory, and their progress and final result will be watched with great interest by hundreds of others besides the citizens of Eldred. One of these wells, on Indian Creek, less than three miles north-west of the station will be through the sand this week. The gas sand has been reached at the present writing, and it is possible that we shall be able to give the result in our regular column.

But even if Eldred is not found to be located on the broad oil belt, and it does not become the terminus of the narrow guage oil railroad, it is not without the surroundings which create a considerable town. It is the central and shipping point of a large lumber, agricultural, dairy and stock region for which there is no other natural and easy outlet. The large and extensive business of these varied interests is alone sufficient to create and maintain a town of considerable size and importance. Consequently there will be a speedy and active demand for the new buildings, lots, and all the preparations which the citizens are making for the enlargement and future prosperity of the place.

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

A Statement of the Nature of the Disease, its Treatment and Origin.

From the Springfield Republican.

The papers begin to notice the outbreak of diphtheria in various localities to an extent which interferes with the schools and produces general alarm. The rural districts, where new methods of treatment and new remedies made slow progress, are more excusable for the prevalence of this terrible disease, but it is extraordinary that it should gain the mastery of the medical profession of a city like Providence. Although after a certain stage the disease defies remedy, it is well known in the best medical circles to be very docile in its earlier stages. It is remarkable that the profession do not take more pains to disseminate the latest methods of treatment of diseases which stagger the average physician. Even "state medicine" devotes itself almost exclusively to the discovery of the causes and source of disease and very little to its remedies. This is a rational method of procedure, we admit; yet, as this process of the extinction of disease is rather roundabout and at best experimental, it would seem advisible not to slacken the application of known remedies to the disease where it actually exists.

Diphtheria is a *disease* which springs from the growth of a real fungus on some of the mucous surfaces of the system, more generally of the throat. It may be spread by contagion of the mucous surface of a diseased with those of a healthy person, as in kissing, and is to a limited degree epidemic. From the local parts affected it spreads to the whole body, affecting the muscular and nervous systems, vitiating the lymph and nutrient fluids, and producing paralysis. As soon as the vacterium or fungus appears in white patches on the throat, it should no more be neglected than a bleeding gash or broken arm, and there is almost as little need of a fatal termination of one incident as of the other. It has been found by actual experiment, both in and out of the human system, that this vacterium is killed by several drugs, the safest and most certain of which is chlorine water, diluted with the addition of from two to four times the volume of water. This wash is harmless, even when swallowed, and is pretty certain to arrest the disease. A well known physician in this city, who has pursued this treatment for fifteen years, has found it effective almost without exception, and has in that period often broken up the disease in localities where it had raged violently and defied treatment. Prior to its use, he lost three cases out of six, but has since used it with scarcely a failure during the above-mentioned period. The recent great cyclopedia of Ziemssen on the practice of medicine, gives the highest place to this method of treatment. To keep the patient well housed and warm, with additional flannel clothing if necessary, and to keep the system well nourished and the bowels open, are matters of nursing often neglected, but with care in these respects, and early application of the remedies above suggested, there is no need of the disease proceeding to a fatal termination, or even to the debilitating illness and painful cauterizations which go together in its later stages.

As to the origin of diptheria, the weight of testimony is that it belongs to the class of filth diseases, but further than this its source is not clear. Families which would be scandalized at the suggestion of untidiness are attacked, while others of filthy surroundings escape. This simply shows that our sense of cleanliness needs cultivation, so that we may discriminate between what is offensive to the system and what offensive to our falsely-educated tastes. The farmer's wife, to whom the close and carefully dusted parlor or the preternaturally scrubbed floor are the essentials of neatness, may endure the proximity of a sour swamp, or of the kitchen cesspool for years without taking offense. To many a careful and laborious housekeeper, a chance cobweb or the children's "litter" of a few hours' play will outrank in heinousness a defective drain for the cellar or a badly conducted privy.

A Heavy Timber Case.

A case growing out of a contract for the sale of certain tracts of timber land in Potter county was put on trial Wednesday in Judge Thayer's court, Philadelphia. It appears that some three years ago Messrs Eder, Houtzel & Deemer, of Williamsport, made a contract for the purchase of two tracts of timber land in Potter county, on Youngwoman's creek, from Joseph H. Bailey and others. The price to be paid for the property was $112,000. The purchasers for some reason did not take a title for the land, but entered upon it and began cutting down the timber. From time to time they paid Mr. Baily and the other former owners various amounts, until but $37,000 remained due. When this was demanded it was refused on the ground that the tracts had not been properly described and that the purchasers were led to believe that they were getting more land than they really received. The suit now on trial was brought to recover this $37,000 alleged to be due on account of the purchase, and as there is a long array of counsel in the case it is probable the court will be occupied with it for some days. A large number of witnesses from Williamsport, Lock Haven and other points up the river, are present. Much interest, in lumber circles, attaches to the case, and the decision is anxiously looked for.—Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin*.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

A Reverie.

Wild winds are sobbing through the lonely [pines
In ceaseless moan—
The plaint of some lost spirit wand'ring there—
Wand'ring alone.

Why wand'rest thou, O Spirit of the Wind,
With restless feet,
And sleepless eyes that through the dark night (search
The pathway beat?

Why dost thou wail, O Spirit of the Wind,
In dreary tone,
Is thy home lost, and dost thou ever weep
In forest lone?

Must thou forever toss thy shadowy arms,
And cry in vain?
Will not the pitying stars give back to thee
Thy home again?

Thou'rt not the only wand'ring thing on earth,
Thou lonesome wind.—
Thy wailing voice but echoes back the cry
Of restless mind.

For, desolate, though all the earth be near,
Mind tread her way——
With eager, tearful, longing, eyes that watch
For that glad day,

When, wand'rings o'er, and every weary path
Of duty trod,
Mind, joyful, with swift tread, shall haste to (greet
Her Father, God.

W.

THE OIL BUSINESS.

THE SITUATION NOW AND ONE YEAR AGO—THE OUTLOOK FOR BETTER PRICES.

From the Derrick.

The condition of the petroleum oil business was perhaps never more interesting and perplexing than at the present time. The increased production and consumption, the enlarged area of producing territory, the consolidation of the pipe lines, the attitude of the Standard Oil Company, the formation of secret productive societies by the producers, and very many minor features all combine to render the situation complicated and not easily understood. As is well known, the general tendency of prices for some months past has been downward. To be sure there have been numerous ups and downs, but generally speaking, each downward movement has ultimately resulted in finding a lower level. There must of course, be some cause for this. As many persons engaged in the business—some of whom, at least, are only slightly acquainted with its details—seem inclined to make analogies between the condition this year and last, we have been to the trouble of taking a retrospective view of things in connection therewith; and, after carefully examining the business, feel constrained to say that we fail to find anything that warrants so much difference as exists between the prices of to-day and those current one year ago. Place side by side the chief points, as shown by the *Derrick's* reports for September, this year and last, and we see that

LAST YEAR.	THIS YEAR.
1. The price was $3 50 @ 4 00.	1. The price was $2 30 @ 2 40.
2. The daily production was 25,533 barrels.	2. The daily production was 24,350 barrels.
3. The shipments averaged 23,180 barrels daily.	3. The shipments averaged 21,913 barrels daily.
4. Total exports from the United States from Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st, were 1,723,076,123 gallons.	4. The exports from Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st aggregated 229,765,122 gallons.
5. The stock above ground as shown by the gauge committee's report was 2,164,356 barrels.	5. The stock now on hand, as reported by Babbitt is 1,561,345. As shown by other reports 2,650,000.

After carefully examining these exhibits and making comparisons between them and deductions therefrom, we can not but think the depreciation in values is in a great degree attributable to a want of confidence, which early in the season permeated the whole trade as a sequence to the increased production caused by the striking of unexpectedly large wells in the Bullion district. The short side of the market is the easier for speculators to operate on as less capital is required. The decline once inaugurated it was continued and has been, with occasional reactions, ever since.

Of course, in examining the above table, we are struck with the largely increased production, which it will be seen is something like ten thousand barrels per day. But we should not confine ourselves to one side only. Compare the shipments. We find an increase of, not ten, but fifteen thousand barrels per day. The exports we find too have increased 53,685,886 gallons. The stock held in the producing regions has been reduced during the year, notwithstanding the enormous production, nearly, if not more than a million barrels. The situation is certainly more favorable for better prices now than a year ago. The stocks have been steadily reduced until we have no more than is required. What other commodity in the world would stand such a shrinkage of stock, without affecting its price very materially? The shipments to the first of October this year reached 9,550,736 barrels. It is safe to say that before the year is out they will reach 13,000,000 barrels at least. Does any one pretend to say that with our business increased to these proportions 2,500,000 barrels is too much to carry as stock on hand?

Donation.

The friends of Rev. S. D. Morris are invited to attend a donation visit at his residence, at State Line, on Tuesday, the 23d inst.

By order Committee.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N.Y. tf

—The telegraph line from this place is now connected directly with the main line, which will very much facilitate the prompt transmission of messages.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Prominent among the wonderful discoveries of the 19th century for the alleviation of human suffering stand Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and his Golden Relief. They cure pain in stomach, constipation, diarrhœa, liver and blood diseases.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. JOUDEN,
F. N. TAYLOR,
} Executors.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.—tf

Trial List.

LIST of causes set down for trial at the adjourned September Court of Common Pleas October 29, 1877

1—William Teenhoter vs Morris Manning
2—Wm W Richardson vs C S Whitney
3—P Ackley, Guardian &c vs James & Geo M Welch
4—Wright & Wheeler vs D M Wright
5—Wilcox Tanning & Lumber Co vs Thos & Jas Hussey
6—County of McKean vs Poor District of Bradford township
7—T Atwood Putnam vs C H Crosby
8—Cyrus Putnam vs C H Crosby
9—M T Watkins vs R W Greene and wife
10—Brown & Norris vs Geo C Howe et al
11—Caroline Bradley vs Ernst Parsons
12—M Brown vs Morrison & Case
13—S S Mosier vs J N Weight
14—S S Mosier vs C S King, Sheriff, & M A Littlebridge
15—Michael Higgins vs J L Adams
16—A J Shepard vs J P Charles
17—Executors of A N Taylor dec'd vs Daniel Aere Jr
18—R F Looker vs Aldrick Lindholm
19—David DeGoller and wife vs Emory Patterson & Co

C K SARTWELL, Clerk.

Jury List.

COMMON PLEAS JURY drawn for adjourned September Term, 1877.

ANNIN.—Theron Cooper, Alex. Goodrich, Wesley Kinney, George Nichols, D. Simpson, Jr., W. H. Taylor, Darius Simpson.

BRADFORD.—E. E. Havens.

BRADFORD boro'.—Job Miller, E. C. McElroy.

CYRENA.—Charles Bell, J. S. Hickok, William Holley.

CORYDON.—W. W. Williams.

ELDRED.—Ezra Hakes, Justus Rice.

HAMLIN.—John Hafner.

KEATING.—Mack. Freeman, John T. Kent, Henry Morse. Al. J. Nourse, Andrew Reilly.

LIBERTY.—M. V. Grigsby, F. F. Hastings, George Hazen, M. Ostrander, J. F. Shurtz, O. L. Snyder, Wm. Pelton.

NORWICH.—John Colegrove, C. H. Dickerson.

OTTO.—J. E. Baldwin.

SERGEANT.—Louis Steinhauer.

WETMORE.—Jerome English, E. L. Starsmore, Charles Vose.

J. A. ANDERSON,
J. E. WHITE,
} Jury Com'rs.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased at Constable sale all the personal property now in possession of D. V. Crossmire, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture to wit: SIXTY bound books, 2 yds carpet, 3 beds & bedding, 16 chairs, 3 rockers, 7 pictures, 2 tables, 1 bureau, 1 washstand, 1 cribb, 1 mirror, 1 stove and a quantity of dishes.

The public are warned not to purchase, or in any way meddle with the above goods as I have left them with him for a time only.

Kane, Pa. Oct. 19, 1877. G. WELKER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877,

at one o'clock p. m. on the premises the real estate hereinafter described, being the property of the late William J. McKnight, deceased, consisting of two houses and lots in the village of Kane, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania, more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the west line of Chase Street 79½ feet south of the southwest corner of Haines and Chase streets, and running thence west 165 feet; thence south 66 feet; thence east 165 feet to the west line of Chase street; thence along the same 66 feet to place of beginning, being lot No 2, Block 11, on the town plot of the village of Kane.

ALSO—A lot in Block 15, south of lot No 2, aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post marking the southeast corner of land of A. G. Larrson and running thence along Chase street south 19 feet, 4 inches to a post; thence west 166 feet; thence north 19 feet and 4 inches; thence east 166 feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS OF SALE.—$300 cash, and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest, on all sums remaining unpaid to be secured by judgment.

ROBERT McKNIGHT.
Administrator of the estate of William J. McKnight, deceased. 49

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean county, I will expose to public sale on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 26, 1877,

at one o'clock p.m., on the premises, the real estate hereinafter described, being the property of the late John Sanderson, deceased consisting of a farm of about seventy-eight and three-fourths acres in two separate tracts; some five acres improved, and having upon it a one and one-half story frame house, and one frame barn, and which is more particularly described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Wetmore, County of McKean and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner in Run being the west of section No 73; thence south 87 degrees east 170 and 1-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 4½ degrees east 70 and 8-10 rods to a post; thence north 86 degrees west 114 and 8-10 rods to a post in the aforesaid run (west line of section No 73;) thence down said run by its various courses to the place of beginning, containing 44 and 1-2 acres of land, and being a part of section No 73 in said township.

ALSO—all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in Run (east line of Section No 73;) thence north 87 degrees west 105 and 6-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 3 degrees east 32 and 2-10 rods to a post corner; thence south 87 degrees east 108 rods to a post in aforesaid run (east line of section No 73;) thence down said run by its various courses to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres of land and being part of said section No 73 in said township.

TERMS OF SALE.—$300 cash, the balance in annual installments of nine each, with interest on all sums unpaid, to be secured by judgment.

J. O. LIDDELL,
Administrator of the estate of John Sanderson, deceased. 49

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 20, 1877,

at 1 o'clock p.m., at the late residence of T. R. Robbins, in Keating, the following pieces or parcels of real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1.—Beginning at post in north line No 12, the southwest corner lot No 16; thence north by W line No 14, 50 perches west 116 and 2-10 perches south 50 perches to north line No 13, east 116 and 2-10 perches to the beginning containing 36 acres more or less, being lot No 16, Keating lands in Warrant No 3448.

2.—Beginning at northwest corner No 361; thence west 94 and 6-10 perches to corner No. 12, north 44 perches to corner No 13, east 16 perches to post south 16 perches to post east 27 and 5-10 perches to northwest corner No 361, south 46 perches to post corner of No 361, west 27 and 4-10 perches to corner 361 north 27 perches to corner 361 west 50 perches to beginning, containing 20 acres more or less, being lot No 11 of Keating lands.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation of sale.

D. F. ROBBINS,
Administrator.

49-3p

Administrators' Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christopher H. Smith, deceased, late of Ceres township, McKean County, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

MRS. E. C. SMITH,
F. M. VAN WORMER,
} Adm'rs.

Ceres, Pa., Sept. 1, 1877-49-6p

The Fact

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copaiba and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia:—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsuls, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 40-1y

E. G. BROWN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Smethport, Pa.

OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE,

Where he can be found at any time day or night, except when attending professional calls.

DAVID STERRETT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SMETHPORT, PA.

AT

J. P. WENDEL'S

LEADING

GROCERY & PROVISION

Of McKean County HOUSE Of McKean County

No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class Grocery House.

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups,
Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups,

Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats
Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats

of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine TOBACCOS and CIGARS.

We defy competition in prices of all our goods.

FALL STOCK

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,
Millinery & Fancy Goods,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

9 POUNDS of SOAP made in ONE HOUR!

By dissolving the whole or a portion of a Can of this Improved Lye in Water. 1 Liquid Lye for Cleaning Purposes. can readily be made of any desired quantity or strength.

Nine Pounds of PURE SOAP made with only Three Pounds of Grease, five quarts of Water and One Can of this Improved Lye.

Only one hour of steady boiling required!

E. M. ANTHONY, Sole Agent, 104 Reade Street, New York.

Every Can Warranted as Represented.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD.

Time table went into effect Monday, May 21st, 1877, at 11.10 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.		MAIL.	Local.
Larrabee	Leave	11.10 a.m	4.00 p.m
Wrisbert	"	11.16	4.07 "
Farmers Valley	"	11.32	4.19 "
Summerhurst	"	11.46	4.30 "
Crosby	"	12.02 p	4.46 "
Colegrove	"	12.07	4.51 "
Hamlin	"	12.12	4.56 "
Werawac	"	"	"
Clermont	Arrive	12.40	5.30 "

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.		MAIL.	Local.
Clermont	Leave	1.30 p.m	5.50 p.m
Werawac	"	"	"
Hamlin	"	1.55	"
Colegrove	"	1.59	6.34 "
Crosby	"	2.08	"
Summerhurst	"	2.23	7.02 "
Farmers Valley	"	2.33	7.16 "
Frisbee	"	2.46	"
Larrabee	Arrive	2.55	7.36 "

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, May 20th, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	EXPRESS.	STATIONS.		MAIL.	EXPRESS.
a.m.	p.m.	SOUTH.		NORTH.	a.m.
7 10	4 30	Dep.	Smethport	Ar	7 45
7 46	5 11		Alma		7 05
7 50	5 20		Aurora		6 56
8 45	7 10		Arcade		6 03
9 04	7 38		Yorkshire		5 45
9 05	7 39		Machias		5 35
9 22	7 56		Franklinville		5 18
9 53	8 26		Ellicott		4 50
10 10	8 42		Erie R.R. Junction		4 33
10 14	8 46		Gibbons		4 30
10 21			Weston's		4 23
10 40			Portville		3 58
10 53			Main Line		3 42
11 03			Eldred		3 30
11 05			LAWRENCE

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Axes,
Axe Handles,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Bee Keepers,
Bath Brick,
Bed Cords,
Bell Cords,
Bell Founders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Belts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Butt Hinges,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Caliopers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Casters,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Cold Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Cord Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Cowhairs,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Boilers,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Feller Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Paint,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Hammocks,
Gimlet Hooks,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hangs and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokers,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mullets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rasps,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops—Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Tea Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffletree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and see New Lease Improvements, etc., on this machine.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PARLOR OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the player while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of the performer.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the same kind of adjustable back, and the same kind of movement of the body in playing, but the rocking motion is given by the platform instead of the chair. Just the thing for Parlors and the Library, in fact, for any Platform Rocker made. Each has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

WHERE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND, USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

AND KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.

Capture of a Huge Cuttle-Fish, with Ten Terrible Arms Thirty Feet Long—Remarkable Locomotion.

A St. John's (N. F.) correspondent of the *New York World* gives an interesting account of a huge cuttle-fish (sometimes called devil-fish) which was recently shipped from that place to New York. The monster was driven ashore during a heavy gale, and was found in an exhausted condition by two fishermen who loaded their boat with the carcase and took it to St. John's, where it was exhibited for a while and attracted much attention. The correspondent says:

I have carefully taken the measurement of the monster, and the following are the dimensions: The two long tentacles are each thirty feet; the body ten feet in length, making the total length from the termination of the outstretched long arms to extremity of the tail forty feet. The long tentacles are thin and tough as leather, being only five inches in circumference, except at the extremities, where they broaden out and are eight inches in circumference. The body at its thickest part is nearly seven feet in circumference. There are eight short arms, which at the point of junction with the central mass are seventeen inches in circumference, but at their extremities taper down to fine tongue-like points, having rows of suckers along one side. I tried to count these suckers on one arm, which is eleven feet in length, and made out 250, large and small; so that the eight arms must contain 2,000 suckers; the long arms perhaps 200 more. The head or central mass, from which the arms radiate, is four and a half feet in circumference. Unfortunately the delicate eyes had been destroyed on the voyage or in putting it on board; but the socket of one measured eight inches in diameter.

The appearance of the animal when in the water is described by the fishermen as extraordinary. The tail had got fast on a rock as it was swimming backward, and it was rendered powerless. In its desperate efforts to escape the ten arms darted about in all directions, lashing the water into foam, the thirty-foot tentacles in particular making lively play as it shot them out and endeavored to get a "purchase" with their powerful suckers, so as to drag itself into deep water. It was only when it became exhausted and the tide receded that the fishermen ventured to approach it. Its mode of moving through the water is remarkable. Behind the head on one side a tube or funnel is visible, which is connected with the bronchial or breathing organs. The water is admitted to these organs by valves, which allow it to enter on the muscular dilatation of the body; and when the water so admitted has communicated its oxygen to the blood it is expelled by this tube, just as in the case of fishes it is driven out at the gills. But then this effete water, after purifying the blood of the creature, is not merely got rid of, but is utilized so as to be subservient to the movements of the animal. By ejecting the water through the funnel with force it is, by the reaction of the surrounding medium, enabled to dart backward with amazing rapidity. This is its usual mode of locomotion, and nothing can surpass the ease and elegance of such movements. The body is just visible above the surface of the water; the funnel is at work below, like a hydraulic engine, ejecting the water, while the triangular fin which forms the tail acts the part of a front rudder and directs the way. It also moves forward by means of the fin-like expansion of its tail, and sideways by means of the side-fins or the expansions of the mantle. It can also use its arms and legs and crawl along the bottom of the sea with its head downwards. The backward motion, however, is that which is most graceful and natural in the giant squid. When moving through the water its arms are folded together. When grasping its prey it shoots out one of the long, lithe tentacles, which are endowed with a high degree of muscularity, and as quickly as a cat could clap her paw on a mouse the extremity of the arm covered with suckers seizes the object by the suckers, the pistons of which are quickly retracted and the sharp, denticulated edges are pressed with enormous force on the surface of the victim. Then the other arms twine round and grasp it, and from that corpse-like embrace there is no escape. Altogether, the gigantic cuttle-fish is the most wonderful of all the denizens of the great deep.

Sequel to an English Wedding.

A marriage was celebrated a few days ago in St. Augustine's church, Shaw street, Liverpool, and as a part of the preparations Mr. William Stevenson, upholsterer, received orders from the bride's mother to lay down a roll of crimson baize from the door of the church along the aisle to the place where the important and interesting proceedings of the day were to take place. After the ceremony Mr. Stevenson went to pick up his crimson cloth from the aisle with a view of carrying it away. He succeeded in getting it into a roll, which he shouldered, and got the length of the door when he was suddenly pulled up by the sexton, who seized the cloth and told him to leave it in the church. The owner naturally asked the reason of this stoppage, and the answer was to the effect that the cloth having been brought into the church and used there had been made holy according to his theory, and having thus been consecrated could not again be removed without an act of sacrilege being committed. An ecclesiastical "tug of war" then began between the representative of the church militant and the rightful owner of the goods. Each managed to seize the baize a few yards apart, and began pulling it with might and main—the sexton to get it inside, and Mr. Stevenson to get it outside the sacred edifice. The "tug" took place just at the door of the church, and a large crowd soon gathered to witness the novel contest of right against might. The people cheered and laughed; some cried "shame;" but meanwhile the two combatants continued to pull with all their strength, until it became evident that very soon there would be nothing but shreds and patches to fight about. Mr. Stevenson, after employing his powers of persuasion and other means to no purpose for a long time, at length left his cloth under protest, and it was deposit in the vestry to await further steps which he will take.

It is a remarkable fact, which we cannot explain, that the boy who does not know that the gun is loaded is never-the-less always to be found at the safe end of it.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

In the charter election in Newark, N. J., the Republicans were successful, electing their mayor and nine out of fifteen aldermen.

The striking employes of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, Pa., have resolved to resume work.

The Workingmen's party of New York held a State convention at Troy and passed a series of resolutions favoring a currency of gold, silver and treasury notes and the retirement of national bank bills; asserting that labor should have a full share of the wealth it creates; opposing the granting of public lands to railroad corporations, etc. A ticket was nominated, headed by John J. Junio for secretary of State.

The Women Sufferage party of Massachusetts held a convention at Boston and adopted resolutions declaring that they had no faith in either Republicans or Democrats, and decided to work for the success of this Prohibition candidates.

An old man leaped from the parapet of High Bridge in the Harlem river, New York city—a distance of 132 feet—and was instantly killed.

The New York *Herald* published a lengthy document which it claimed was the "confession" of William M. Tweed, made as the price of his liberty six months ago and put into the hands of the attorney-general of New York, but which that official declined to accept. In his statement Tweed describes how he carried on the "ring" frauds, tells who his confederates were, gives a list of names of Senators and members of the Legislature whom he bribed, and furnishes a large number of checks and vouchers to show for the various sums paid by him to his adherents.

At the cemetery of the Military Academy at West Point, the remains of Major-General Custer were finally interred with appropriate religious and military ceremonies, in the presence of the dead hero's family and friends and comrades. A monument is to be erected over his grave.

Two aqueducts in the Delaware Division Canal fell with a crash into the stream. The escaping water washed away three bridges and a number of out buildings, and entirely flooded the village of Milford, Pa., doing damage to the extent of $30,000.

A meeting in favor of President Hayes' policy was held in New York, and was addressed by George W. Curtis. Resolutions in accord with the sentiments of the meeting were passed.

The suspension of the Franklin Savings bank, of Allegheny, Pa., is announced.

Carper, aged seventy-three, killed his sleeping daughter, Mrs. Jenkins, and his little granddaughter, aged eight years, and then shot himself, dying soon after.

After a long pursuit and the loss of many soldiers the Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph surrendered to General Miles at Snake Creek. The surrender was preceded by two days' desperate fighting, and in the camp of the Indians were found 350 men, women and children, 150 of whom were able-bodied warriors.

The Legislature of Ohio is Democratic, which will give the party a successor to Hon. Stanley Matthews in the United States Senate.

The Philadelphia *Press* has been sold for $180,000, its former proprietor, Colonel Forney, going to Europe as correspondent for the paper.

A meeting of prominent business men was held in New York to take steps looking to a proper representation of the United States in the Paris Exposition, and an association was formed to take charge of the interests of exhibitors.

In the suit of Alfred Speer against the New York *World* the jury awarded plaintiff six cents damages.

Western and Southern States.

The election in Ohio resulted in a victory for the Democratic State ticket by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 votes.

The Republicans elected their ticket in Iowa, the vote polled being lighter than usual.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Louisiana, has returned from Europe.

The business portion of Edwards Depot, Miss., was destroyed by fire.

A desperate fight occurred in Burke county, North Carolina, between five revenue officers, who had captured the contents of three illicit distilleries, and a number of persons concealed in the bushes and behind trees. Four of the officers were wounded.

President Hayes and members of his Cabinet visited the county fair at Frederick, Md.

From Washington.

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington show that during the three months ending September 30, 1877, there arrived at the port of New York 20,109 immigrants, of whom 11,462 were males and 10,905 females—a total falling off of 5,474 in the number of arrivals during the same time last year.

The British post-office authorities have sent a communication to Postmaster-General Key requesting that this government take friendly measures to put a stop to the habit of sending letters and packages to Great Britain containing live specimens of the Colorado beetle.

Hon. A. H. Stephens and Hon. Robert Toombs visited the President at the White House.

Foreign News.

M. Gambetta addressed a large Republican meeting in Paris.

The British imports of wheat this year are $25,000,000 greater than in 1876.

A London solicitor named Dimsdale has failed with liabilities amounting to $1,500,000 and $600,000 assets.

Henry Meiggs, the celebrated railroad builder, died recently in Lima, Peru.

The Spanish government has paid over to the Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister at Madrid, the sum of $370,00.), on account of claims for losses incurred by American citizens in Cuba through the revolution on that island.

Forty lives were lost by an explosion in a colliery near Wigan, England.

A bank in Pomerania which did a large business in advances on lands and agricultural produce, has failed for nearly $4,000,000.

President MacMahon has issued a recent manifesto, denying that the French Republic is in danger, or that the government is under clerical influence or is inclined to a policy dangerous to the public peace; and a counter-manifesto has been issued by the bureaus of the Senatorial Left, denying the assertions of the presidential proclamation.

William Stevens, of Clay county, Ala., has squatted on a mountain tract and built himself a log cabin, where he resides contentedly with his rifle, wife, eight kids and one hundred goats. The goats are hardy and prolific; he shoots them when he wants meat, or leather for shoes; has their milk for milk, butter and cheese; exchanges kid's flesh for meal with a miller at the foot of the mountain, and sells his surplus animals yearly for clothing, hats, etc., and claims that he is the best fed, best clothed, best shod and best humored man in the county.

RUSSIAN TRAVEL.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, thieves and policemen are the great pests of Russian towns, but especially policemen. A man who has resided some time in Russia even grows to doubt whether the notions of *meum* and *tuum* are comprehended there as they are in other countries. If you pay a visit and leave a cloak on the seat of your carriage, that cloak is gone when you come out. If you walk out with a dog unchained, the dog vanishes round a street corner. Shopkeepers are afraid to place articles of valtie in their windows. Householders are liable to have their horses and carriages stolen if they do not keep a sufficient number of stable servants, and take care to see before going to bed that one at least of these menials is sober. A man who goes out for a night stroll unarmed may be set upon within sight of a droschky stand and stripped of every article he wears, including shirt and small clothes. The droschky drivers will not give him a helping hand; they will rather start off altogether in a panic, lest they should be summoned to give evidence; as for the police, they hurry up afterward, and make the despoiled man pay twice the value of the things he has lost in fees for investigation. It is said that a person influential enough to make himself unpleasant to the police gets back his lost property in no time; the police will even restore him the equivalent if they cannot recover the actual articles.

A Grand Record.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was first brought to the notice of the American public. To-day it is the most popular remedy on this continent for dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, debility, nervousness, urinary and uterine complaints, gout, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, and is widely used in South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies and Australia, as a preventive and remedy for malarious disorders, and for many other maladies to the relief of which it is adapted. The record of its victories is written in the testimonials of thousands whom it has cured, to many of which the widest publicity has been given; it has won the emphatic sanction of leading members of the medical profession, and it has repeatedly been made the subject of encomiums by the home and foreign press. Comment on the above facts is unnecessary. We leave the public to draw its own conclusions.

Headquarters
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23, 1877.

To Colwell Lead Company,
68 Centre Street, New York:

GENTS.—We have carefully examined your Shot here on exhibition, and have also received the unanimous report of all the clubs on the grounds of the State shoot in favor of your shot. We cheerfully pronounce it a very perfect article, and recommend it to the sportsmen generally throughout the country.

GREENE SMITH, President,
JOHN A. NICHOLS, Vice-President.
CHAS. R. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Latest Fashion for Ladies.

Our attention has recently been called to the *Raritan Matelasse Cloakings*, something entirely new in the way of heavy, thick, warm, woolen goods, specially adapted for ladies' wear during the cold weather now approaching. These goods are the handsomest, and most stylish ever seen, and so far as price is concerned, are a miracle of cheapness. They are intended for cloaks, sacques, dolmans, circulars and jackets, for both ladies and children, and are to be found at all the leading dry goods stores in the country. Be particular to ask for the *Raritan Cloakings*, and take no other.

Wonder Upon Wonder.

Given away—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary book, entitled "The Book of Wonders." Containing, with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the heavens and earth, natural and supernatural, oddities, whimsical, strange curiosities, witches, and witchcraft, dreams, superstitions, absurdities, fabulous, enchantment, etc. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, F. Gleason & Co., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

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to reach readers outside of the large cities. Over 1,000 newspapers, divided into six different lists. Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and for other information and for estimates, address Beals & Foster, 41 Park Row (*Times* Building), New York.

(By telegraph.)

To Haines Bros., No. 146 Fifth avenue, New York:

Iowa State Fair first gold medal on Haines' upright piano fortes. Must have two uprights immediately. A. REED & SONS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1877.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.—In Dooley's Yeast Powder you get the best article of the kind in the world. The cans are always full weight, the article itself the purest and strongest possible, so that a smaller quantity than usual suffices. Do you want your baking always perfect? Don't fail then to use Dooley's Yeast Powder.

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The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Weed Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago

Fairbanks Scales.

In the month of August fifty carloads of scales were sent out from the scale works, and *fifty-nine carloads of materials for manufacturing scales were received at the works in the same month.*—*St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian, Sept. 21.*

FREE! Lubon's Hours.—A splendid 16 page family literary paper, full of Choice Stories, Sketches, Poetry, etc., and three months, with a pair of beautiful GEM Chromos, suitable for framing and adorning the walls of any home, *Free* to any one sending 25 cents in stamps (taken to pay mailing expenses). The publishers, J. L. PATTEE & CO., 162 William St., New York, guarantee every one who sends for money sent. Newsdealers sell Lubon Hours, price 7 cents.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Native	6@6¾	11¾
Texas and Cherokee	3@5¾	6¾
Milch Cows	40 00 @ 80	100
Hogs—Live	5¾@6	6¾
Dressed	6¾@7	8¾
Sheep	4¾@5	6¾
Lambs	5¾@6	6¾
Cotton—Middling	11¾@	11¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	5 40 @	6 40
State—Good to Choice	6 80 @	8 15
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 75 @	3 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 26 @	1 30
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 20 @	1 20
Rye—State	78 @	83
Barley—State	75 @	82
Barley Malt	80 @	90
Buckwheat	50 @	60
Oats—Mixed Western	32 @	39
Corn—Mixed Western	51¾@	53¾
Hay, per cwt	80 @	90
Straw, per cwt	50 @	60
Hops	11 @	13
Pork—Mess	15 16 @	15 25
Lard—City Steam	9¾ @	9¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	19 00 @	20 00
" No. 2, new	11 75 @	12 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 50 @	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	22 @	25
Petroleum—Crude	6¾@6¾	Refined, 13¾
Wool—California Fleece	20 @	28
Texas "	25 @	35
Australian "	44 @	49
State XX	43 @	44
State	36 @	40
Butter—State	26 @	33
Western—Choice	20 @	23
Western—Good to Prime	20 @	25
Western—Firkins	12 @	16
Cheese—State Factory	12 @	13¾
State Skimmed	10 @	11
Western	08 @	10¾
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	21 @	23

BUFFALO.

Flour	7 75 @	9 25
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 23 @	1 28
Corn—Mixed	50¾@	51
Oats	25 @	29
Rye	82 @	84
Barley	82 @	83
Barley Malt	1 00 @	1 10

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	6@	6¾
Sheep	5@	6¾
Hogs—Dressed	6¾@	8¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 12 @	7 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 23 @	1 24
Rye	80 @	81
Corn—Yellow	52 @	55
Mixed	50 @	51
Oats—Mixed	30 @	31
Petroleum—Crude	6¾@6¾	Refined, 13
Wool—Colorado	30 @	35
Texas	25 @	30
California	37 @	45

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	6@	6¾
Sheep	5@	6¾
Hogs	6@	7¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	7 87 @	8 00
Corn—Mixed	48 @	49¾
Oats	32 @	36
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	44 @	45
Californis Pul	35 @	41

MISCELLANEOUS, BASE.

Beef Cattle	06¾@	07¾
Sheep	05 @	06¾
Lambs	07 @	10
Hogs	07¾@	08

CHICAGO.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	3 50 @	6 00
Sheep	3 00 @	4 75
Lambs	4 00 @	5 00

For Dyspepsia, Weakness and Debility.

EPSOM, N. H., May 3, 1870.

Dear Sir—Having received great benefit from the use of Peruvian Syrup, I am willing to add my testimony to the thousands of others constantly sounding its praise. During the late war I was in the army, and had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was confined in Salisbury and other Southern prisons several months, and became so much reduced in health and strength as to be a mere skeleton of my former self. On being released, I was a fit subject for a Northern hospital, where I remained some two months and then came home. My physician recommended and procured for me several bottles of Peruvian Syrup, which I continued to use for several weeks, and found my health restored and my weight increased from ninety pounds to one hundred and fifty my usual weight, and have been in my usual good health ever since; and I can cheerfully recommend it in all cases of weakness and debility of the system, whether arising from an impure state of the blood, dyspepsia, or almost any other cause, believing it will in most cases give entire satisfaction.

Yours truly, GEO. S. BURT.

Sold by dealers generally.

The Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

is an article almost indispensable to merchants. Being capable of a variety of combinations, and simple in its construction, it recommends itself to merchants as an important part of their store fixtures. Till-tapping has become so prevalent that an ingenious arrangement like that of the Miles' Money Drawer is indeed a necessity. They are sold by Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, New York, and the hardware trade generally.—*N. Y. Express.*

Time will tell, and time has told that any man's a fool who pays old prices. When Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y., offers Five Ton Wagon Scales, on trial, freight prepaid, at $60 each; fmn price list.

Lane Bitters.

Quirk's Irish Tea will make a new man of you. Sold by druggists at 25 cts. a package.

WANTED Detectives. A few men in each State for the *Detective Service*. Pay liberal. Position permanent. Apply for particulars U. S Secret Service Co., 256 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

$100.00 REWARD. THE PROPRIETOR of HEAVY BEARD Pomade will pay the above reward for a case of PILES HEAVY BEARD FITLESS cure. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price. Address, H. C. MILLER & CO., Box 1550, Boston, Mass. Agents wanted everywhere.

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Get the Genuine, and Beware of Imitations.
MEDALS ON THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
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The People's Remedy.
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Note: Ask for **Pond's Extract.**
Take no Other.

"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."
POND'S EXTRACT.—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in constant daily use for nearly thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.
CHILDREN.—No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Sprains, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves the pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chilblains, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.
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VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.
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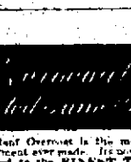

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